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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Bravest Battle.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithfully still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

O spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

A Prearranged Marriage.

As a boy I had but one great trouble in the world, and its name was Eliza. "My Eliza," Godmother Richards called her. She was a very nightmare. I am sorry to say that news of her demise would have given him intense joy. But that was my godmother's fault, for but for her I should never have cast a thought upon Eliza.

My Eliza was nothing now to me. When I was in frocks this model little girl, a year my junior, was spoken of ecstatically, whenever Godmother Richards came to the city. She was her other godchild, a model of grace and beauty and obedience. "I shall bring her up for Billy," she would say. "They shall be little man and wife. Don't you want to send a kiss to your Eliza, Billy—a nice sweet one?" At four I used to send it. At eight I allowed it to be taken. At ten I refused my lips.

It was hard to bear then, but nothing to the persecution it became at 16. Then I was obliged to hear what pieces my Eliza could play upon the piano—how much French she could speak—how she had on long dresses—how much handsomer she was than any godmother knew, and, in short, how it was the hope of the old lady's heart to bring us together some day and make a match of it. Even the dislike I had to quarrelling with the fairy godmother who could convert my pumpkin of hope into a coach and horses with a wave of her pen, could not make me exhibit any show of complacency when Eliza was spoken of. I scowled in silence and refused to praise, and had the satisfaction of hearing my godmother inform my mother in a stage-aside, that actually the dear boy was head and ears in love with Eliza already.

This sort of thing went on until I was 22, growing even worse with time, and fast approaching a climax. We were to be introduced to each other before long; a meeting was on the tapis. We were ordered to be mutually stricken with love at first sight, to do our courting in the shortest possible space of time, and to live thereafter with Godmother Richards, who confessed to having divided her property between us with a view to our ultimate union. According to her account of affairs, the young lady would throw no obstacle in my way, but "felt as though she knew me already."

"Forward little wretch," I said to myself. "She is perfectly disgusting. No power on earth shall ever make us acquainted. Perhaps my brother Tom, who introduced 'My Eliza' into his conversation in a most trying manner, and who drew a picture upon our room wall of our imaginary meeting, wherein she fell into my arms in a highly dramatic style, excited my wrath against the young lady to a pitch to which it could scarcely have arisen otherwise."

Godmother Richards never did anything like other people. She never wrote to say that she was coming and came. But always pounced down upon us at 5 of the morning or 12 at night, without warning.

I was shaving in the early morning, when some one at my door cried, "don't mind me," and in came the godmother.

"Prepare yourself for a joyful surprise, my dear Billy," she cried. "She has consented at last to meet you. I'm going to have you both with your parents at my house for a week. Wednesday is the day, and if you can't manage to make her say 'yes' in that time, why you're not worthy of your godmother."

The surprise had made me gash my chin and I turned upon her with anything but an amiable countenance.

"I hope she has not been annoyed on my account," I said, sarcastically. "Don't urge her to meet me, I beg. I wouldn't have her do anything disagreeable to please me."

But she did not see the sarcasm.

"Don't be angry," she said. "Girls are naturally timid, and she knows how smart and handsome you are, and is just a little afraid of you. She thinks ever so much of you, and is always talking about you."

I did't use wicked language, but I wanted to.

"You'll be there, of course," continued my godmother, "and look your best. Be sure to come. You'll admire her so, I know."

And she departed.

"Go voluntarily to meet Eliza, never! That afternoon I packed my trunk and fled the house, determined never to return or give my godmother a clue as to my whereabouts as long as Eliza awaited my coming.

"Let her leave her confounded money where she pleases," I said, apostrophizing my absent godmother. "No one shall saddle me with a wife against my will."

My cousins the Cripins, took summer boarders. Their house always could be stretched to hold one more. Thither, therefore, I posted without ceremony.

"We can accommodate you with an attic room, if you'll put up with that," said the old lady. "We had a very nice room yesterday, but now its occupied. But you've lost it for a young lady, so you won't mind."

I declared that I did not mind, and I meant it; when at the tea table the young lady in question dawned upon me. A little brunette, with a rose bud mouth and hair that waved and kinked in the most magical manner.

Miss Lizzie Smith by name, as my hostess informed me.

That night when I laid my head upon my pillow I felt that I had met my fate. I did not seek to fly it. I talked with her; I sang with her; I rowed with her and I drove her about. I took board for a month instead of a week.

It was not pleasant, to be sure, to receive an angry letter from home, upbraiding me with throwing away my good fortune. Godmother Richards was very angry and had threatened to disinherit me. All my own fault, what harm could it have done me to know the girl. A good deal, I thought, if it had prevented me from knowing Lizzie Smith. I wrote an answer in which I in a measure, defied my godmother and said a good deal about youth and health, and a disposition to keep myself, and was glad after all that it was over, and went on boating and driving as before. But one day I received a sudden shock, on learning that Miss Smith was going home.

We were to part. I resolved that we should not be separated before I knew whether she rally liked me well enough to make me happy.

The next day I drove her over to an old fort and having reached the spot found ourselves alone amidst crumbling stones and grass and tangled bushes, just as I hoped I should. Within the fort a great block of stone lay with moss upon it, thick and green and spongy. There I made her seat herself.

"Lizzie," I said, "we haven't known each other very long, but I have known you long enough to be sure that I love you with all my heart. Will you be my wife, Lizzie?"

She cast her eyes down and blushed and said nothing.

"Can't you like me well enough?" I asked bending over her.

"I—I think I do," faltered Lizzie. "But the thing is, what will they say about it?"

"They?" I queried, venturing to steal on arm about her waist. "You mean your parents?"

"Yes," said Lizzie, "and my godmother."

Visions of my godmother flashed across my mind.

"You see," said Lizzie, "she's a very peculiar old lady, and really did consider herself bound to teach me my catechism. Most sponsors think giving you a silver spoon is enough, you know. But why she should think she must choose me a husband, I don't know."

Again my godmother arose before my vision.

"But she did," said Lizzie, hysterically. "And that is not the worst of it, she thought when he was chosen I must like him. Oh, that horrible Billy, how I have hated him; a nasty, red-haired little puppy, I am sure. His very name is insupportable. Billy, bah! He used to send me kisses, and sugar plums and his love until I did wish he would have the measles or whooping cough and not get well. It was wicked, but I did it, and to end it all, the little wretch really thought I was in love with him and intended to meet me at my godmother's. Then I could stand it no longer. I refused to meet 'Billy' and made mamma send me here for a month, I shall be left out of her will—Godmother Richards', you know—but I could not be married against my will for a million—nor for the whole world; and I'd die before I'd so much as speak to that dreadful Billy. Oh, what is the matter, Mr. Brown?"

"Matter!" I groaned; "matter! I can't believe it. You—she—I—"

"Oh, dear, what is it?" cried Lizzie.

"I believe," said I, with the calmness of despair, "that you are 'my Eliza.'"

"Godmother Richards does call me Eliza. I was christened so, but I hate the name," said Lizzie, "and you—you'r not 'Billy?'"

Then there was a tableau. It ended with a peal of laughter which came from Lizzie.

"So I ran away from you," she cried.

"And I ran away from you, too," cried I.

Then I told her all, and we looked at each other.

"We have such common names," said Lizzie. "Miss Smith and Mr. Brown. It never entered my mind that you were 'Billy.'"

"How could I dream that you were 'My Eliza?'" I said. And then:

Suffice it to say that I drove Lizzie home as though the little wagon were a triumphal car, and the next day we went to our godmother's.

The shutters of the house were all closed and everything was quiet. Afterwards I understood that the disappointment had caused my godmother to take to her bed with the idea that she was extremely ill. No one answered our first knock, but at the second an upper window creaked and a head was stuck forth. Then there came a little shriek and an exclamation vehement if ungrammatical. "Gracious goodness, it's them. I was going to alter my will tomorrow and here's her with Billy and him with his Eliza."

And in five minutes we were admitted, embraced, forgiven and congratulated.—New York News.

Daring Plunge of a Steamboat.

The development of the great Northwest is sometimes attended with perilous incidents. In running steamboats from Rainy Lake river to Rainy Lake recently a steamboat was compelled to plunge over falls ten feet high.

At the last moment the engineer deemed prudence the better part of valor, and decided not to make the perilous trip. So the captain fixed a wire running from the pilot-house to the engine-room and attached it to the steam throttle so he could shut off steam when he disired. Then casting off lines and pulling the throttle wide open, with a full head of steam on, he steered into the current leading to the rapids above the falls, which is confined in a narrow gorge, and where the water runs with a fearful current.

With the force of the current and the full head of steam the steamboat shot ahead with the speed of an arrow, and as the brow of the falls was reached the captain pulled the wire to shut off steam, the steamboat shot out of the water full length, exposing the whole bottom, keel, wheel and rudder, and then dropped into the boiling, swirling water below the falls. The current was swift, strong and tortuous, but luckily he guided her safely into quiet water, when steam was applied and she was soon to the landing below the falls.—Northwestern Magazine.

Connecticut's Wildcat Infested Swamp

Leonard Perkins, a hunter and trapper of North Bradford, had a fight recently with two wildcats of large size while conducting a party of sportsmen through Wild Cat Swamp, a large area of wild land on the old Corby woodland, in the southern part of Essex. Perkins had lost his party, and was cutting across the swamp to reach them when one of the cats pounced upon his two dogs, clawing and biting them, and completely blinding one of them. Perkins shot the cat through the heart as soon as he was able to single it out from the dogs.

Perkins had no sooner done this than a second cat, smaller than the first, attacked the blind dog, lacerating it so that it had to be killed. Perkins succeeded in shooting this cat as well.

A large wildcat was shot in the same swamp last week by Bobert Fielding, an old Saybrook trapper. Fielding and his dogs had a tussle of nearly half an hour with the cat.

Five wildcats have now been killed in this swamp during the past twelve months. It is believed there are several more in the swamp, and a party is being formed in North Branford to surround the swamp and capture them if possible. They are a menace to the safety of any solitary hunter—Hartford Courant.

Plants From Egyptian Graves.

Probably there are no botanical specimens that can vie with the old herbarium in the Cairo Museum in the matter of age, says the "British and Colonial Druggis" It contains a quantity of plants found in the old Egyptian graves, and in spite of their age and delicacy, the protection afforded to them by their covering has kept them in perfect state of preservation. Even the color is, in most cases preserved. The watermelon found in one of the graves becomes a bright green when dipped into water. Most of the plants are at least 4,000 years old. The clover from the pyramid in Dalschur and the barley and juniper berries found in a grave at Sahkara are as old as this, as are the flowers found in a mummy in Deir el Bahara, and those found in the graves of Ahmes I. and Rameses II. Among the plants are found blue and white lotus, red poppy, oriental larkspur, palms, various kinds of chrysanthemums, safflower, willow, and the various grasses, and even celery.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Thomas Wickersham, a jilted Kansan, is suing his whilom sweetheart for $5,000 damages for blighting his young affections and marrying a Colorado ranchman.

WHY JOHN BULL IS REJOICING.

John Bull—"Well done, Bradford. One year's Yankee Free Trade 'as done over $17,500,000 better for you than their blarsted Protection. If Grover hain't gone back on us haltogether, and don't sign their —— New Tariff Bill, you'll 'ave this snap for two years more."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

SECRETARY MORTON'S ANNUAL REPORT CAREFULLY REVIEWED.

Capture of the Markets of the World Signally Failed—Foreigners Only Buy Our Farm Products at Cheap Prices—Conditions, Not Theories, Confront Farmers.

It was with relief that we received the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1895. Having hunted in vain, month after month, through our statistics of exports for some indication of the capture of the markets of the world by American farmers, we felt sure that comfort could be gleaned from Secretary Morton's report. We gather the following facts:

During the 1895 fiscal year there was a decrease in our exports of cattle of 39,236 head as compared with 1894. On the other hahd we imported 63,716 head of cattle from Mexico. But the wonderful stimulus given to our wool growing industry is shown in our exports of 350,808 head of sheep, an increase of 300 per cent. over 1894, when only 85,809 were shipped abroad.

Concerning the foreign markets for American meat products, Mr. Morton says that "prices for bacon averaged considerably lower during the year 1895 than in the year 1894." Though there was "a very considerable advance in the price of bacon" in the British market in the summer, "United States bacon did not participate to any appreciable extent in the general advance." During seven months of the year we sold 15,680,000 pounds more bacon, but received $1,000,000 less money for it. It is with bacon as with other of our farm products, the markets of the world are willing to take them when they need them, not when we want to sell them; and at their price, not our price. Of our live stock trade in the British market Mr. Morton says:

"Up to the present year the United States and Canada have had an unquestioned monopoly in the supply of imported live cattle to the British people; but now there is vigorous and growing competition from Argentina, and also incipient competition from Australia."

Evidently this market of the world cannot be maintained for us, as other countries are trying to effect its capture. Again it is said that "shipments of chilled beef from the United States fell off during the first eight months of the present year 11,000,000 pounds." Of our cheese we learn that: "Throughout the year United States cheese has commanded the minimum figure upon the English market. We also shipped to England, in eight months, nearly 117,000 cwts. less than in the 1894 period. We supply that market of the world with only one per cent. of its total imports of butter. There is a great market for eggs in England, that country paying $12,280,917 for foreign eggs in a year. But the money goes to Russia, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, France and Canada. The United States gets none of it.

Farmers can, during the winter months, reflect upon the importance of these captures of the markets of the world, to which our free trade Secretary of Agriculture has drawn their attention.

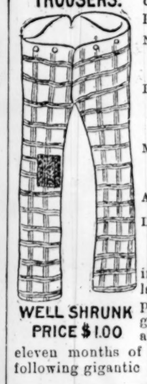
A Word From the West.

The safety of our American institutions against foreign invasion lies not only in a patriotic citizenship which at a moment's notice would create a volunteer army of defense, but it also consists in the great natural resources we enjoy. Destroy the wool industry and what would be the result in case of a foreign war, with our ports blockaded and dependent upon foreign wool to clothe our army and our people? This is, in my opinion, one of the strongest reasons for protecting and fostering the productions of wool.—J. W. Babcock, M. C. from Wisconsin.

English Farm Failures.

English farmers once tried an export bounty. Next they tried free trade, and, finally, they have come to the policy of protection to save themselves from utter ruin and annihilation. This is a lesson to American farmers.

With Bradford's Best Wishes.



May your Christmas be unmentionably happy, and your New Year's one of uncheckered prosperity.

No Breeches of Delight and Love,
Thro' Life may you e'er see,
But, where you go, may Fortune strow
Unmentionable glee.

May Joy and Peace, that never cease,
On you be always Spoons,
And Care and Doubt be both Played Out
Like Cast Off Pantaloons.

What a shame and insult to American labor, when the exports of shoddy made goods from England alone during the last eleven months of this year reached following gigantic figures:

	1894.	1895.
Wool	£140,552	£452,876
Woolen and worsted yarns	9,778	142,787
Woolen tissues	267,179	1,386,607
Worsted tissues	1,031,481	4,433,055
	£1,418,990	£6,415,325
Increase		£4,966,335

YANKEE.

Bradford, Eng., December 21, 1895.

A "Robber Baron" Bill.

The publication of the October import and export statement was a little late, no doubt owing to the pressure of work at the Government printing office when it is issuing the departmental annual reports. However, it is just as interesting as ever. It enables us to compare the effect of the new tariff in helping our agricultural and manufactured products to capture the markets of the world. Taking the first ten months of each of the years given, we have the following:

TEN MONTHS' EXPORTS TO OCTOBER 30.

Products.	1891.	1892	1895.
Ag'l'l.	$538,527,848	$566,438,546	$418,463,438
M'n'f'd.	141,068,716	125,150,237	164,572,481

Under the McKinley tariff our agricultural exports grew larger, being worth $28,000,000 more in the 1892 than in the 1891 months. Our manufactured exports declined by $16,000,000. The McKinley tariff did not help manufacturers to capture the markets of the world; it gave them the home market. What the Gorman tariff has done for the farmers is to shut them out of the markets of the world to the extent of $150,000,000, in ten months, as compared with 1892. And it has not increased the home market for farm products. But it has helped manufacturers to sell $40,000,000 worth more of their goods abroad, by cheapening labor which forms the bulk of the cost of production. The Gorman tariff is a regular "Robber Baron" bill.

Tariff for Revenue Results.

If the Gorman tariff were intended as a revenue measure, it was framed by men who were ignorant of the duty that they undertook. In almost every instance where the rate of duty has been lowered the effect has been to diminish the amount of revenue while, in many instances, increasing the quantity of the goods imported. It must be patent to everybody, even to the free traders themselves and to those "placid old fogies" who constitute the Tariff Reform Club, that a tariff cannot be "reformed" in the direction of free trade without creating a deficiency in the revenue of the Government, unless money be provided by some mode of direct taxation upon the people. This must be done in a manner that is not unconstitutional.

The customs revenue for the 1895 fiscal year was $25,000,000 less than for 1892 and $50,000,000 less than in 1893. This renders it imperative upon the House of Representatives to pass a bill that will cover the deficiency.

Exports of Domestic Products.

Harrison, 1889-93, annual average	$891,081,727
Cleveland, 1894-95, annual average	831,305,588
Annual excess for Harrison	$59,776,139

Chinese Wool Competition.

IMPORTS OF CHINESE WOOL.

Ten months ending Oct. 31.	Pounds.	Value.	Price per pound.
1894	13,201,168	$942,936	7 1-10 cents
1895	18,188,774	1,158,381	6 2-5 cents

The foregoing figures represent the extent of a new competitor to American wool. Last year in ten months we imported 13,201,168 pounds of wool from China. This year the quantity had increased to 18,188,774 pounds. The shrinkage of this wool is light, less than forty per cent. in scouring, hence last year's imports took the place of 22,000,000 pounds of American wool. The price of this wool, 7 1-10 cents per pound in 1894, has fallen to 6 2-5 cents this year. This indicates that American sheep raisers must hereafter be prepared to meet Chinese wool competition on the basis of six to seven cents per pound. There is no theory about this. It is a plain, straight condition that exists, a condition that confronts American wool growers.

Japan Injures Manchester.

The cotton industry continues to boom abroad and starve at home. The latest Shanghai mail advices say that three cotton mills are being proceeded with with all dispatch, ogged on by the rumor that one of the leading Japanese companies had decided to erect a mill at Shanghai to run 20,000 spindles. By next May it is expected that all four mills will be running. On our side the announcements are of mills stopping.—The Textile Mercury, England.

Free Trade Flocks.

In June, 1895, English farmers carried 4,500,000 head of cattle. Three years before the same farmers owned 5,000,000 head. Thus a decline of ten per cent. is shown in thirty-six months. In 1895 there were about 30,000,000 sheep in Great Britain. The falling off in English flocks during the last few years has been very marked.—Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

WHEN BABY WAS LOST.

Much Excitement Prevailed for a Short Time in One Family.

There was considerable excitement in the Moran family of Chelton Hills the other evening when it was discovered that the pride of the house, a sturdy young man of three years, as mysteriously missing. He had been considerable of a rover from the time his wellstarched dresses gave place to kilts, but his wanderings had been limited to the house and yard, and thus it was that when, about 7 o'clock in the evening, the little Fauntleroy was wanted and was not found, the anxiety prevailed.

The neighbors' houses were all visited and each family was invited to participate in the search, while in turn one after another of the patrol houses were notified, and the bluecoated officers detailed to lend their assistance—to listen in out-of-the-way localities for a youthful voice raised in treble entreaties for help, and in by-ways to search with lanterns for the wanderer.

It was all in vain, however, and as one after another reported to the anxious mother the ill success with which they had met she became almost frantic while picturing her darling alone in a great city—beyond the influences of her tender care and subject to all the indescribable dangers which one in her position might fancy. At last she burst into a fit of hysterical sobs, and then it was that a still small and very sleepy voice emanating from beneath an old-fashioned sofa softly inquired:

"What's a matter, mamma?"

That was all, but it settled the disturbance, and a proclamation was issued notifying the good people of the hill that the lost had been found.—Philadelphia Times.

Lost Delight.

There are some pleasures which are inexpensive but satisfying, particularly to the childish mind.

"Oh," exclaimed Marjorie Manson, as the dessert came on, "how I wish you had told me this morning, mamma, that you were going to have ice cream for dinner!"

"Why, what difference would it have made?" inquired Mrs. Manson.

"Oh, lots!" said Marjorie, with a sigh. "I could have expected it all day, then!"

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Iowa Congressional delegation met and took action formally avowing the candidacy of Senator Allison for the Republican Presidential nomination.

In the House Mr. Johnson (Rep.), Indiana, from Elections Committee No. 2, presented a report on the contested case of Robert A. Cheesebrough vs. George B. McClellan, from the Twelfth District of New York. A resolution declaring Mr. McClellan elected was adopted by the House.

The State Department was informed of the death of Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, Consul at Crefeld, Germany.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, to be Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, with rank of Commodore.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave the second of the series of Cabinet dinners to the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Lord Salisbury's prompt compliance with the request of the United States to afford protection to Americans in the Transvaal is regarded at Washington as sure to lead to a better feeling between Great Britain and this country.

Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence imposed on Captain George W. Sumner, convicted by court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of carelessness in connection with the docking of the cruiser Columbia, which he commanded, at Southampton, England.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, expressed his conviction that the Government loan would be a success.

Mrs. Cleveland gave official society a literary entertainment at the White House.

Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, offered in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report upon the advantages and practicability of establishing a permanent court of international arbitration.

The annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was made public.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, opened the debate in the United States Senate on the free-coinage substitute for the House Bond bill.

Representatives Walker and Hepburn led a revolt against Speaker Reed and his rules in the House of Representatives, but were defeated.

Mr. Morgan introduced in the United States Senate a resolution of congratulation to the Transvaal Republic.

The Senate confirmed a large number of the President's recess nominations. Among them were W. E. Mantius, of New York, to be Consul at Turin, Italy; J. F. Connelly, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Osaka and Hioga, Japan, and Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Information has reached the Navy Department that the British Government is displaying great activity in storing coal at its well fortified naval coaling and supply station of St. Lucia, near the Venezuelan coast. The disturbed relations between Great Britain and Germany are given as the reason for the activity.

Domestic.

Brigadier-General Charles A. Heckman died at Philadelphia. He was seventy-three years old. He served in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania have arranged for a four-cornered boat race. Yale may enter a crew.

Wesley C. Rippey, who shot John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, a few years ago, died in San Francisco, Cal.

Joseph Benson Foraker was formally chosen United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature to succeed Calvin S. Brice. He declared himself in favor of bi-metalism in his speech of acceptance.

It was definitely decided that Dr. Jameson and his officers shall be taken as prisoners to London for trial.

Mayor Wurster promised two hundred Brooklyn women co-operation in closing the saloons on Sundays, but said he should not favor the use of child spies.

Mayor Henry S. Tyler, of Louisville, Ky., died at his home in that city. By his death nearly the entire city administration will pass to Republicans.

Postmaster Johnson, of Pendleton, Oregon, was held up by a masked robber and compelled to surrender $500 of postal and money order funds.

Chief Justice John Mitchell Robinion died at Annapolis, Md. He was born in Caroline County, Maryland, December 2, 1827.

The Rev. George J. Lindner was sentenced in Boston, Mass., to the State Prison under the Indeterdeterminate Sentence act for a maximum period of eight and a minimum period of four years. His crime was forgery.

Commander Booth, of the Salvation Army, received an order recalling him to England. He will be succeeded by an Englishman.

Fire started by burglars destroyed several business establishments at Shamokin, Penn.

Comptroller Robert's annual report will show a great increase in the revenues of New York State.

Miss Ruth Gordon, saleswoman in an Indianapolis (Ind.) drygoods store, fired four shots at the floor-walker, who, she says, tried to kiss her.

General Francis Channing Barlow, aged sixty-two, who served with distinction through the war and subsequently was Secretary of State and Attorney General of New York, died of Bright's disease in New York City.

Godfrey Hunter, Representative in Congress from the Third District, was nominated by the Republican legislative caucus at Frankford, Ky., for United States Senator.

Jacob S. Johnson, the colored preacher accused of the murder of Annie E. Rogers, a young colored woman, in Somerville, N. J., last September, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Policeman Sammon, of Buffalo, N. Y., killed Sergeant Cantlin because Cantlin detected him in neglect of duty.

Henry Bolin, ex-City Treasurer of Omaha, Neb., was arrested, charged with embezzlement. The total amount of defalcation is $115,000.

George H. Smith, recently released from prison, murdered his former father-in-law, Robert Clapsaddle, in Ransomville, N. Y., and started to kill his divorced wife, but was overtaken by a posse and shot dead.

Foreign Notes.

The Boers in South Africa arrested twenty-seven more members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee and strengthened their artillery.

Count von Thun, Governor of Bohemia, has resigned. His resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czechs and the Germans.

An anti-foreign riot has taken place at Sang Giang prefecture, Hupele, China. The Roman Catholic mission was destroyed, and a Catholic priest, name unknown, was murdered.

The town of Kanasugiobo, Tokio, China, has been destroyed by fire. Eight hundred and ninety houses were burned. The destitution in the town is terrible. The Government is sending relief.

Reports of severe destitution come from all parts of the coasts of New Foundland. The Government organ confesses that a thousand families are starving in St. John's, and urges that prompt measures be taken to save the hundreds who are perishing.

Reginald Windsor Sackville, seventh Earl De-La-Warr, is dead in London. He was born in 1817.

Bejucal, Cuba, was attacked by insurgents, who were successfully resisted by the Spanish troops until reinforcements arrived. The rebels destroyed much property.

An attack of the Abyssinians has been repulsed with heavy loss by the Italian garrison of Makalle.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the British Colonial Office that he has completed arrangements for the transfer of the prisoners now held by the Transvaal Government at the Natal border.

The Government has received advices from the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the Malabar coast of India, that a band of insurgents surprised and slaughtered a hundred Portuguese troops a few days ago.

The port lifeboat from the steamer Ealing, wrecked at Drumhead, arrived at Canso, Nova Scotia, after four days of awful exposure. Out of eighteen who left the wreck in this boat only nine survived, all of whom were badly frostbitten.

NEW YORK'S NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

The Handsome Structure Just Completed is Formally Dedicated.

No public meeting ever held in New York City contained a greater number of men promiment in the financial, commercial and professional world than that which gathered at the dedication of the new Clearing House of the Associated Banks, in Cedar street.

NEW YORK'S NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

The programme for the occasion was as follows:

An introductory announcement by President Nash, invocation by Bishop Potter, dedication hymn by the Banks' Glee Club, statement of the Building Committee by President Frederick D. Tappan, oration and formal delivery of the building by President J. Edward Simmons, on behalf of the Building Committee; glee (Mendelssohn), Banks' Glee Club; address and acceptance of the building by President Nash, address by Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; chorus, "America," by the Glee Club and audience; address and benediction by Bishp Potter.

The ceremonies took place in the large room on the upper floor of the new building, which is to be used as the clearing room, and after that a luncheon was served in the board room on the second floor to the guests of the Clearing House Committee.

The interior decoration of the new building is superb, and of a richness of material and design unparalleled in this country in a financial institution. In one of the rooms of the Clearing House from $120,000,000 to $150,000,000 changes hands every morning, and it only takes about ten minutes for the exchange to be made. Steel vaults to hold the millions upon millions of hoarded gold belonging to the banks have been built in the new structure, and they will be protected day and night by armed guards and every appliance known to science to make them more secure.

BOND SYNDICATE'S END.

Mr. Morgan Announces to Subscribers That the Pool is Dissolved.

The syndicate for the purchase of $100,000,000 of Government bonds, which was formed by J. Pierpont Morgan in New York a few weeks ago, has been formally dissolved.

Every member of the syndicate, which included nearly every bank and financial institution of any importance in this country, has received word that its subscriptions to furnish gold would not be needed.

The Morgan syndicate was formed when the subject of increasing the gold reserve in the Treasury began to cause uneasiness in financial circles. A panic in Wall street had just passed, and the country was still unsettled over the Venezuelan question. Mr. Morgan, after a visit to Washington, sent a circular to the large banks and financial institutions asking their aid in forming a syndicate to buy $100,000,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, with $100,000,000 additional if required, payment to be made in gold. The firm, of which Mr. Morgan was the head, was to take 1 per cent. commission for negotiating the loan.

When it was decided by the President to make the loan a call loan, rumor at once had it that the syndicate would dissolve. The formal notice to that effect to the subscribers to the syndicate was accompanied by a circular letter from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. This circular also contained a copy of a letter written by J. Pierpont Morgan to President Cleveland two days before the bond issue was announced, in which he gave his personal assurance to the President that in any event, whether the Government decided to enter into a contract with the syndicate or to issue a popular loan call, he (Mr. Morgan) and the syndicate could be depended upon to furnish the Treasury with a sufficient amount of gold to maintain its credit on a gold basis.

The circular states also that the $200,000,000 called for by the Treasury Department to protect the gold reserve has been fully subscribed by this syndicate.

The dissolution of the syndicate is the practical announcement of the success of the popular loan.

ALLISON NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Chosen Unanimously by the Iowa Republican Caucus.

The Rupublican joint caucus of the Iowa Legislature met at Des Moines. Every allusion to W. B. Allison for President was greeted with great applause by the members and visitors crowding the lobby and galleries.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

At the conclusion of the speeches Allison received the unanimous rising vote of the caucus for the Senatorial nomination. He made a brief speech of thanks, in which he did not touch on National issues.

Premier Greenway Wins.

The Manitoba general elections, held to secure a mandate for the people on the school issue, resulted in the almost unanimous return of Premier Greenway's government, which means that the schools will be nonsectarian.

Fatal Family Row.

As a result of a family row, Etta Dove was shot and killed by her father, Isaac Dove, a brother, was shot and mortally wounded by another brother, and Hill Dove was twice shot, fatally, by still another brother, Joseph Dove, the father, was twice shot, but it was thought he might recover. The affray occurred on a farm three miles from Jonesboro, Tenn. About a year ago the father and mother quarrelled and a short time ago the wife left her home and secured a divorce. The Court a few days since ordered the property divided equally between them. It was over this the affray occurred.

Prominent People.

Emperor William of Germany likes Shakespeare, and his favorite play is "Hamlet."

It is reported that the King of Korea has to have a body guard of American missionaries.

Cecil Rhodes, the would-be boss of South Africa, insists that his political career has only begun.

Eugene Field left an estate valued at $25,000, besides a beautiful home that had already been made the property of Mrs. Field.

Gladstone is immensely interested in the growth of the bicycle craze, and only his impaired eyesight has deterred him from mastering the machine himself.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth city, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M, Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting withthe A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,
Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

FANS AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞ Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N.C

We Employ Young Men

to distribute our advertisements in part payment for a high grade Acme bicycle, which we send them on approval. No work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms.

If boys or girls apply they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.

ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

MEMPHIS, TENN, Oct. 3, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 1st inst to hand; also the Acme Bell for my daughter, and to say that she is delighted with it would be putting it too mild. I had the wheel sent out to Seminary, and at the close of school, it created mere excitement among the girls than the proverbial "Mary's Little Lamb." Again thanking you for the nice wheel, I am, yours truly, R. W. Harris, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Delta Cotton Co.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12, 1895.

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—The Acme Light Roadster came to hand O. K. on the 10th inst., and I must frankly say it meets my fullest expectations, and I am very much pleased with it. I consider it a strictly high grade up-to-date wheel in every detail of design, material, construction and finish, and is fully equal, if not superior to many of the best $100.00 wheels sold on the market here. I believe the Acme frame is the stronge-t and the most rigid and the most graceful and lightest frame built. It is a beauty among beauties and cannot fail to satisfy. Yours truly, Charles T. Keetch, Rec. Sect. Ohio Association Union Ex-Prisoners of the War.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

JUDGE RUSSEL FOR GOVERNOR

There are several prominent Republicans spoken of for the Gubernatorial nomination—Col. Oliver H. Dockery, Hon. James M. Moody, Col. Ja's E. Boyd and ex-Judge Daniel L. Russell, all of them good and able men, with ability to fill the office with honor, but after carefully looking over the field the CAROLINIAN is convinced that the consensus of Republican opinion in the First District favors Judge Russell, and from information recieved from other sections of the State the same sentiment largely prodominates.

Judge Russell is one of the ablest men of North Carolina. He has always been an earnest, outspoken and aggressive Republican. His nomination would strike terror in the Bourbon camp, for the corrupt leaders fear and hate him more than any other man in the State because of [the bold and fearless warfare he has waged them and their party.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of the Republican party, many times declared by its platforms and its great leaders, is that American labor is worthy of more than mere subsistent wages; that wage rates should be maintained that will enable it to live according to the higher standards of American as compared with European working people.

In the words of one of its National platforms, the Republican party insists that the policy of the Government shall be such as to give protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity, against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to foreign standards.

CASH ARTICLES ON THE FARM.

There are certain cash articles on the farm that are too often overlooked and neglected. Butter, poultry and eggs are products that can be marketed every month in the year. A farmer is not compelled to borrow money and wait until a year rolls around before selling such products. The successful men in such lines are not those who begin with large numbers, but who begin with a few and breed for what they want. Their progress may be slow, but by beginning in a moderate way, giving particular attention to the use of improvedbreeds, they reach in a few years a secure position, as they have receipts continually coming in from such products, and are enabled to have ready money at all times.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Abraham Lincoln possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of taking a common sense view of things. Commenting on the folly of importing from England products that we might manufacture ourselves, he said: "We have the goods; they have the gold. Had we made the goods at home we would have had the goods and the gold, too, and the laboring man in New England would have had the labor and got the money to buy our cattle and our other products." In those days most of the manufacturing in this country was done in New England, but the fact that a great deal is now done in other parts of the country does not weaken the argument.

Clerk S. P. Satterfield and Enrolling Clerk J. W. Brown, of the last Legislature, were convicted at Wake Superior Court last week, the first for negligence in performance of the duties of his office, and the latter for allowing the enrollment of the Assignment Act. In the case of Satterfield, Judge McIver imposed a fine of $250 and cost; in that of Brown $250 and costs and 12 months on the county roads.

Henry M. Stanley, now a member of the British Parliament, is doing some pretty strong talking for the United States and the Monroe doctrine. "No utterance can be too decided," he said to a correspondent, "no warning too grave, no action too vigorous to use in defense of the American right to speak and act on all affairs relating to the Northern and Southern American continents."

Turkish barbarism touches its lowest level in the Sultan's refusal to permit the Red Cross Society to distribute money, medicine and food among the persecuted Armenians. That act is an affront and a deliberate insult to the whole Christian world.

The continued discoveries of gold in Colorado are solving the silver problem, so far as that State is concerned, in a way that beats all of the schemes of legislation that have yet been proposed for such a purpose.

☞ If wide tires were adopted our roads would be better. Wide tires and fast walking horses are subjects that are strangely neglected.

THE TARIFF AND FINANCES.

One of the most serious complications in the present great financial problems of the country is the refusal of the Administration, and of Democrats in general, to admit the necessary relation, under our economic system, between the Tariff and the financial condition of the Government. They maintain this stupid atttitude despite the uniform testimony of our greatest statesmen and the teaching of our whole history as a Nation.

To show that a low tariff, constructed on the Democratic model, inevitably results in the disturbance of the National currency, and in draining the Treasury of its specie, it is only necessary to revert to the Democratic tariff of 185-, which was the last tariff emanating from and operated by the Democratic party before the enactment of the present deficit-producing and gold draining law. In connection with thi disastrous tariff of 1857 Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," specifically referrs to "the very heavy drain upon the reserved specie" as "the first and most important result." That brilliant statesman also adds that within "half a year a disastrous panic swept over the country." The relation of cause and effect, as here demonstrated by Mr. Blaine, is worthy of Democratic study and reflection.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,

The Trib Almanac for 1896 is out. Its contents are really marvelous in range and of inestimable value to every one who wishes the history of 1895 in condensed form. It gives the exact facts and figures on all questions fearlessly and fairly. Those who refer to it for all sorts of political information. Populist or Democrat, Republican or Free Silver man no one need fear that he will be misled on a single page of this well equipped, complete and thorough going publication. Price, 25 cents.

Chicago statistics show that while the population of that City has increased nearly threefold since 1882, the murder record has succeeded in nearly quadrupling itself. You can't keep Chicago down. It is bound to advance in all directions.

Among other advantages incident to the retirement of Calvin S. Brice from the turmoil of public life is the fact that it enables Ohio to be represented in the United States Senate by two of her own citizens.

Truth requires it to be said that Mr. Cleveland's second administration, as an apology for his first, is an aggravation, rather than a mitigation, of his offense.

The National Democratic Convention has been called to be held at Chicago on the 7th of July.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan'y 17, 1896

Messrs Gorman, Harrity & Co. allowed the other members of the Democratic National Committee, which met here this week, to imagine that they had decided the time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention, but as a matter of fact the members of that astute political firm had settled the matter sometime before. A gentleman who is usually good authority upon matters relating to the business of the firm says there is only one man who could have changed the result. That man is ex-Secretary Whitney. He was, so this gentleman says, informed by Gorman, Harrity & Co. that if he would agree to accept the Democratic nomination he could name the time and place for holding the Convention and write his own platform. Mr. Whitney knows a thing or two about the value of political nominations, and he is said to have replied in substance thatalthough he is a wealthy man he didn't care to indulge in the pastime of throwing good money down ratholes.

There were a number of more or less interesting ghost stories floating around Washington this week about Mr. Cleveland having authorized the statement to certain members of the Democratic Committee that he would not allow his name to go before the Convention, and many prominent newspapers paid telegraphic toll on these stories, but most diligent inquiry failed to locate a single member of the committee who would acknowledge having received any such information, and some of them did not hesitate to say that they did not believe Mr. Cleveland had authorized anyone to make such a statement. The best informed men in Washington still believe that Mr. Cleveland wants the nomination again, and that nothing short of absolute proof that he cannot get the necessary number of votes in the convention will cause him to say one word against the presentation of his name to the convention, and every movement of the Administration indicates the correctness of this belief.

Amos Cummings, of N. Y., has again shown himself to be about the most independent Democratic member of the House. Amos was a gallant soldier and it riled him when one of his Tammany colleagues charged that the amendment proposed by the Republicans to the pension laws, intended solely to secure justice to the old soldiers and their widows, was nothing but an attempt to loot the Treasury. Mr. Cummings started off by emphatically repudiating the sentiments expressed by his Tammnny colleague (Mr. Bartlett "on behalf of the people; of the Union soldiers; on behalf of widows and orphans, and finally and emphatically on behalf of Tammany Hall." He then paid his attention in cutting language to the present administration of the Pension Office. That old soldiers and poor widows were standing in hourly expectation that something cowardly from the Pension Office would strike them: they were being stabbed in the back from a quarter from which they should expect nothing but praise and justice. Rah! for Amos.

Senator Mills, of Texas, who has been wobbling around ever since he made that declaration against the free coinage of silver, made a speech this week in which he tried to square himself with the silver men in Texas. He didn't exactly go back to his original position in favor of free coinage, but he befogged the question and tried to beat the devil around the stump by advocating the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury, the payment of government obligations in both silver and gold and denouncing national banks and the issue of interest bearing bonds. It is evident that Mr. Mills is still "between the devil and the deep sea," where it will be remembered he declared himself to be in a speech made while the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman silver law was before the Senate. The trouble with Mr. Mills is that the gray matter on the inside of his head is altogether out of proportion to the horse power of his lungs. In other words he talks too much and thinks too little.

The Telephone and Competition.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

"Competition is the life of trade." As a general rule, this is true. As applied to public enterprises, however, it would in many instances be disastrous to the parties interested and damaging to the public.

The present Board of Town Commissioners object to permitting the Telephone Company to come into runions competition with the Telegraph Company, not because they desire to favor one more than the other, but because that, of the two, the telegraph is much more important than the telephone to the public and, therefore, they will not permit one to break down the other.

Some idle talk has been indulged in and many silly comparisons have been made. The question is asked with seeming sincerity by a few people who ought to have better sense: "Why not stop competition between merchants, ice manufacturers, lumber and cotton mill owners, etc?" The answer is plain. These gentlemen do not construct their places of business in the streets, nor do they require any franchise from the Corporation to authorize them to sell goods or to engage in manufacturing. The City Fathers have no power to restrict competition in these lines, nor do they desire to do so. On the other hand, they cordially welcome these enterprises and hope they will grow rapidly. Nor can they prevent competition between Steamers and the Railroad, because a Steamboat Company uses no city property and requires no franchise.

In regard to Butchers, the case is a little different. Whilst no license is required of them, they are not allowed to do business except at certain places, which are designated. The present Board does not favor a Meat monopoly, as the former one did, but will not permit enough Markets to be opened to destroy the business.

One thing more. The present Board welcomes the local Telephone and has offered it protection so long as it confines itself to local business.

I can imagine a comparison between the competition threatened by the Telephone Company to the Telegraph Company. Suppose the N. & S. Rail Road was wholly owned by citizens of this town and that the freight and passenger rates established were reasonable. Then suppose a new Railroad Company was formed by our own citizens to run a *parallel* road, and suppose the new Company should ask for a franchise to enter the town and establish a Depot here. For one, I would oppose it. Bear in mind that I have underscored "parallel," because a railroad running in another direction with a different terminous would not come into ruinous competion with the present road.

There is a case in point. When the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. desired to run a road parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio road, the City Council of Baltimore refused to let them enter the City. They were kept out a great many years. Finally, bribery and corruption were charged, when they did obtain the franchise; but even then they were not permitted to run their road parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio, but were forced to enter the City on the other side and, in order to do so, they were obliged to construct a tunnel which cost over $7,000,000.

Several years ago there was a big fight between the Nickleplate Road and the N. Y. Central. They were parallel roads and one was about to break down the other. The result was that the richer road had to buy out the other at an enormous cost. By this deal, Calvin S. Brice became rich enough to live in New York and represent the Democratic party of Ohio in the United States Senate!

This contest called public attention to the evils of competing parallel lines and since then several State Legislatures have passed laws prohibiting the running of parallel Railroad lines, except at great distances from each other.

A CITIZEN.

A Query.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

Is it true that the "called" meeting of the late Board of Town Commissioners held on the 9th of May, at which the so-called Telephone franchise was granted, was without a full attendance, the Republican member not being notified and, therefore, not present? If so, to "a man up a tree," it would seem to have been a *secret Democratic caucus* rather than a lawful official meeting of the Board.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

SALVATION OIL

The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Cures permanently Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Swellings, Backache or any other pain. SALVATION OIL is sold everywhere for 25 cts. Refuse substitutes.

Chew LANGLEY'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote. 10c. Dealers or mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

HORACE AND HIS GARDEN.

The Poet Loved the Country, Yet Moped When He Was There.

All his life Horace had wished for a piece of land which contained a garden, a stream and a coppice, and in the Sabine valley he found all three. To take a nap after his brief meal on the grass by the stream was to him that exquisite combination of mental and physical ease which man is foolish to despise because it is an enjoyment within the reach of every other animal as well as of himself. Horace clearly considered both his Sabine farm and his villa at Tibur healthier than the capital, especially in the autumn, "when all fathers and mothers turn pale with fear for their children." It may be doubted if Rome was so exempt from malarial fever at that time as it is generally thought to have been. Once, when he had promised Maecenas to be away only five days, he remained at Tibur through all the month of August, and he begs his "dear friend," if he would have him keep well, to let him stay yet longer, and even pass the winter out of Rome by the seaside (he was probably thinking of Tarentum).

Yet was not there a spice of truth in the taunt which his servant Davus addressed to the poet, that when he had been too long in the country he moped to death? We are almost invited to suspect that there was; the town was, after all, the life of his life. One may be sure, by the bye, that the worthy Davus himself hated seclusion as much as any Italian savant does today. Tibur he may have endured; there he could gossip with the servants of other villas, but at the Sabine farm with whom could he have due chincchiere except with the steward—another martyr? By immortalizing the amusing criticism of Davus, Horace shows that he was the first to observe that "no man was a hero to his valet."—Contemporary Review.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

The Leading Ev'g Newspaper

PUBLISHED DAILY AND CONTAINS:

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated & other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.

IN POLITICS it is Republican: advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend towards the industrial and commercial development of the nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER it is peerless; its columns are clean and free from the sensationalism which so many of the best families find objectionable in a newspaper which enters the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT is not equaled by any other newspaper; it contains daily the news of special interest to women, and interesting articles by distinguished writers.

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers, Postage Paid.

DAILY EDITION 10 TO 16 PAGES.

One year	$7.00	Three m'ths	$1.75
Six months	3.50	One month	.60

Saturday edition, 20 to 32 pages many special features, 1 year 1.50

Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE: 203 Broadway, New York.

INEVITABLE JOURNALISM

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Just In Time.

The president of an accident insurance company, strictly in the line of advertising his business, has been telling a wonderful story, which he locates in Brooklyn, where numerous trolley accidents occur. He says: "Some time ago a large policy holder in my company was run over by a trolley car and his right leg painfully crushed. He remained conscious after the shock for three minutes, during which time he pulled out his watch and called the attention of the crowd to the fact that it was just 15 minutes to 12 o'clock. His policy expired at noon, and his foresight was rewarded by the immediate payment of his weekly indemnity without controversy or litigation."—New Orleans Picayune.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as **P. P. P.**, (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take **P. P. P.** It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.

I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.
J. S. DUPRISS, Newnanville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.
W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.

We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a greatmany cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.
Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.

A bottle of P. P. P. has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.
JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.
Capt. J. L. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga. of Johnston & Co.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. **P. P. P.**, (*Lippman's Great Remedy*,) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by **P. P. P.**

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There are seven surnames in Ashanti corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasie indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjoe on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Koffi on Friday and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

The Leader of the Republican Party.

1896.

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A man is judged by the newspaper he takes. He who reads the TRIBUNE is wide awake, progressive, respectable and capable, worthy of the confidence of business and social friends. If you are a young man, you will live in a rut all your life (except by catering to that which is base) if you feed your mind upon newspapers, full of scandal, vulgarity and inanity. Think for a moment of the people who read newspapers of that sort. On the other hand, THE TRIBUNE has probably the largest clientele of the very people who can help to improve a young man's position, of any paper in the United States. Associate yourself with them.

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Thanking you for all past favors, we wish that it may be an enjoyable one.

The year that is now past has seen many changes in our establishment. The stock has grown larger and more complete and our working department gives us all we can attend to. We feel very much grateful with the result and wish to thank all our friends for the assistance they have given us; on the other hand, we feel that our rapidly growing business is but the natural outcome of careful attention to all repairing of fine watches, clocks and jewelry. Our motto has always been "Nothing but the best" in goods, in workmanship, in prices and in service. We recommend goods no other way than what they really are, which gives us the name of RELIABLE JEWELERS Our stock consists of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of every description, Silverware, Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hair Ornaments and all the latest novelties.

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Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Bigg, pastor; Olive Branch, J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 217, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; F. L. Garretts, N. G.; C. W. Belanga, V. G.; J. D. Sykes, Rec. Sec'ry; W. F. Murden, Financial Sec'ry; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer; E. F. Sawyer, S. P. G.

Talula Encampment No. 8; E. F. Sawyer, C. P.; W. W. Morrisett, H. P.; Monroe Bright, S. W.; C. W. Belanga, J. W.; F. L. Garrett, Scribe; J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; N. R. Parker, Regent; N. Underwood, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Eagle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; C. M. Burgess, Sachem; C. W. Belanga, Sr. Sagamore; J. P. Simpson, Jr., Sagamore; J. D. Hathaway, Prophet; C. C. Barnard, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman; Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell and Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
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Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table. Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

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This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

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☞ Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

SEEDS 12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 20 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE. **BEST-CHEAPEST** H. F. BURT, Hanover, Mass.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, January 22, 1896.

☞Get ready for early spring work.

☞Plan for a diversifying of crops.

☞The "oldest inhabitant" has seldom seen the swamps so dry in midwinter.

☞On the 15th inst, Second Lieut. John C. Cantwell, now stationed here, was confirmed by the United States Senate to be First Lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service. It is a merited promotion.

☞Senator Pritchard is making his mark as an able and ready debater. In replying to criticisms made by Senator Hill, of New York, the other day, he more than held his own.

☞To the inquiry of "Subscriber" the CAROLINIAN replies that the vote cast at the last election for Congress in this District was 16,510 for Skinner and 13,546 for Branch.

☞From the St. Louis papers we learn that Mrs Margaret C. Magel, nee Steger, formerly of this place, died in that city on the 4th inst, in the 44th year of her age.

☞Congressman Skinner has introduced a bill to protect lumber, levying a tariff of $1 per thousand upon boards, etc., $1.50 upon planed and surfaced lumber; $2 on manufactured lumber, and 20 per cent on shingles and laths.

☞To the death roll of Elizabeth City within the past year have been numbered several of our most prominent citizens, among them Charles Guirkin, Charles B. Brothers, William C. Davis, Reuben F. Overman and Francis M. Cook. As they were all here to welcome us when we located among them over a quarter of a century ago and have been our friends through all the years since then, it has been with feelings of sadness that we have followed their lifeless remains to the Cemetery.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked: "Did the Republicans try to nominate Grant before or after his return from Europe?" There was no deliberate attempt to renominate Grant in 1876, but at the Convention of 1880, after his return from his trip around the world, such an attempt was made. At the Convention 306 delegates voted for him from beginning to end. Garfield was nominated, however. The editor of the CAROLINIAN was a member of that Convention and voted for Garfield.

☞On Tuesday night of last week Mr. Francis M. Cook sr. died very suddenly at his residence on Fearing street, of heart failure, the same disease that caused the death of his father, Wm. Cook, 45 years ago. The sad event was a great shock to the community as he was universally esteemed. He was a kind neighbor, a good citizen and a worthy man. He felt a pride in the upbuilding of the town and aided, so far as he could, in promoting its interests, and especially to the betterment of its public school facilities to which he devoted much thought and effort and accomplished lasting good. But his life's work is done—it ended suddenly, as the snuffing out of a lighted candle. It is in this way we would have the final summons to come to us. Mr. Cook was nearly 61 years of age. The funeral services took place at the Methodist Church on Friday and were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hall, assisted by the Presiding Elder, Rev. R. B. John.

☞The mendacious attacks on Mr. Cobb, inspired by the several-times rebuked adviser of the late deposed City "ring bosses," are proving a boomarang. At least three-fourths of the PEOPLE side with Mr. Cobb and, too, they endorse the action of the present Board of Commissioners. Personally, they feel little interest in the Telephone, as it will not benefit them, but they realize that the Telegraph, at any hour, may be of great importance in the sending and receiving of urgent messages. The telephone is for the convenience of a *few*; the telegraph for the benfit of the MANY.

——As for the Telephone Company, taking it for granted that the stockholders, supposing they had both a legal and valuable franchise, we feel justified in saying that the Commissioners are disposed to treat them fairly and, on proper application, will grant them protection upon terms just and equitable to all parties and interests concerned.

——A word in relation to the charge that the present Board is controlled by Mr. Cobb. We can say for the member from the Fifth Ward, for whom we have authority to speak, that it as false as are all the other fabrications emenating from the same source. While they are personal and political friends, those who are intimate with both can testify that they have not and do not agree upon some lines of policy. In his official capacity the Commissioner acts according to his best judgment, and so, he believes, do the other members of the Boardd, including the member from the Second Ward.

☞"Hit the grit" is an expression sometimes used to signify "get off in a hurry."

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞During the present leap year woman proposes and man disposes, probably.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞Friendship is the salt of life, and matrimony-a-that is-a bachelor says matrimony must be the pepper.

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe& Grice.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN replies: Gold began to go out when Grover Cleveland and his party began to come in.

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞The number of people who are obliged to be disagreeable in order to attract attention seems to be on the increase.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞Those persons who "turned over a new leaf" on New Year's day are hereby warned against turning back to look at the old pictures.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞A correspondent writes, saying "If the British lion don't like his tail twisted, it should keep it curled up where it belongs." That's so.

☞CARPETS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞There is profit in feeding hogs for leaner meat. There is no profit in lard, for it has to compete with the lard compounds.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 35 cents; in this market 30. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 1-4; middling, 7 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞If a dog must be kept get a well bred one and teach him to keep his place. It is not always the dog's fault that he is so often a dangerous nuisance.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞The friendship that does not reach you in your hour of adversity is little worthy of the name. Fair weather friends are, after all, enemies in disguise.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrottas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞The trial of the murderers of John E. Bonner, at Washington, is in progress. One of them, David Credle, has made a full confession. The assassination was deliberately planned and brutally executed.

☞"Will you take this 'ere woman for better or wuss, an' give me a dollar for marryin' you?" asked a certain country Justice a few days ago. The answer being in the affirmative, the two lives were united.

☞Business success is won only by constant wooing. You cannot woo it yesterday and today only, and expect to win tomorrow and thereafter. He who woes yesterday, today, tomorrow and thereafter is a winner from the beginning.

☞We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, latest edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for one year, both for $3. This is an unparallelled offer. The Dictionary will be sent to any address, postage paid.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:07 and will set to-night at 5:17.—Local trade continues dull and money scarce.—Rashness and haste make all things insecure.—Dr. W. W. Griggs and E. F. Lamb, esq., attended the annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Raleigh last week.—In the death of Mrs. Jennie Weatherly last week, Elizabeth City has lost a most estimable woman. Her funeral took place at the Baptist Church on Wednesday and was largely attended.—The steamer Lizzie Burrus, after being overhauled, has resumed her regular route again.—No man can be wise on an empty stomach.—All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their natural propensities.—The Misanthrope writes:

The world is like an ill-made pie,
At least I find it so,
The upper crust as hard as steel,
The under soft as dough.

—Visitors are still coming and going.

—A fresh mind keeps the body fresh.—It has been decided to change the width of the Tiber Creek Canal from 26 feet to 18 feet from Road street to Martin and to increase the depth from 3 feet mean low water depth to 4 feet.—"I have lost a good deal of time in my life," said a down town business man to one of the clergyman the other day. "By putting it away, I suppose," observed the preacher. "No; by being punctual to my appointments," was the reply. It is always the unpunctual fellow that causes the loss of time.—The Arounder reports the following as a case of "Two and yet One:" "Why, dear, if I didn't actually see you yawn just now!" said the young bride. "Well, dearest, you know that we are now one, and I can never keep awake when I'm alone."—A Telephone is a good thing and is what every progressive town should have, and but for the course pursued by the late Democratic Board of Commissioners Elizabeth City would had one in full operation over a year ago, and, too, upon the most favorable terms to the Corporation.—Observer states it as a fact that:

"There's many a slip,
'Twixt the cup and the lip,"
And many a man enterprising
Has failed in his store
'Cause he didn't give more
Attention to his advertising

—Weak men fight their friends, strong men fight their enemies.—This is leap year, but the wise woman will look before she leaps.—The following case of domestic "Tit for Tat" is related: "Before we were married you never smoked in my presence," said a young wife. "I know it, my dear, and you never wore curl papers in mine," answered the young husband.—We acknowledge a call on Thursday from G. H. Jenness, esq., late editor of the "Weekly Press," of Pleasantville, N. J., accompanied by his friend Mr. W. J. Newell, jr., of Atlantic City, N. J. They both expressed themselves as delighted with our town and section and expect to come again.—"Another Citizen" calls pertinent attention, in another column, to another phase of the Telephone muddle.—Asks the Poet:

Why is it we remember what
We know should be quickly forgot?
Why is it we forget straightway
That we should bear in mind for aye?

—Some men think they are in love when they are simply a little bilious.—There is a boy in the Second Ward who don't appear to be troubling himself. The other day his uncle said to him: "I am afraid that you will never make much progress in the world with your indifferent, easy going ways. The secret of success is hard work." "Yes, I suppose so, uncle, but, you know, I never did care much abut other people's secrets," was the boy's rejoinder.—Mr. Charles Weymouth has resigned his position in Allen's down town Confectionary Store, to get ready for the Croatan Fishery, as he has done the past eight years. He is one of our most worthy young men.—We acknowledge a call on Monday from Messrs Henry Well and Henry Heyrock, of Cavilier, S. D. They are here on a prospecting visit.—Mr. N. Burfort has resigned the position he has so long held at the Railroad Depot here to enter into copartnership with Mr. J. B. Flora in the Grocery trade.—We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mr. Zephaniah Burgess at his home on Burgess street.—The work on the Canals is progressing. Engineer D. J. Howell was here this week inspect the work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.

Resolutions Adopted by the Elizabeth City Public School.

WHEREAS, God in His inscrutable providence has removed from our midst Francis Marion Cook, who has been so long identified with the Public School interests of our town, acting as Chairman of the District Board for nearly a decade, and to whose wise counsel, far reaching plans, untiring efforts and burning zeal we are largely indebted for the handsome and elegantly appointed structure we now occupy, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That we are deeply grieved at the great loss sustained in the death of so true a friend and so ardent a supporter of our Alma Mater.

2d. That we shall ever sacredly cherish the memory of his cheerful visits, his kindly words, his deep interest in our personal welfare and his strenuous and successful efforts to enshrine our school in the public heart and make it a blessing to us pupils and an honor to our lovely town.

3d. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and in this hour of sadness and gloom point them to Him who bringeth light out darkness and joy out of sorrow.

Bennett G. Land, Ora L. Bailey, Mattie Cartwright, J. Kenyon Wilson and Jesse De Lon, Committee.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

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SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.
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☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

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OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

What next?

Complaints of sneak theives are being heard.

Rev. T. V. R. Harrison still continues in poor health.

Already announcements are being made for Valentine entertainments.

Mrs. Rev. J. A. Faulk is visiting her old home at Hertford.

Joseph Rogerson, an enterprising carpenter of Williamston, has located here.

John Bartlett, recently returned from Philadelphia, is having a dwelling erected on Boston Avenue.

Reports from the several districts show that the public schools are well attended.

There is still room for a good literary organization among the young people of the town.

A printing press and fixtures have arrived for the Normal and Industrial School.

The Misses Copeland, who have been visiting in our city, returned to their home at Cresswell on Monday.

Ye reporter begs to decline the invitation of the boys to share in the "booze" entertainment. Thanks all the same though.

So far L. H. G. Jones, of the Fourth Ward, holds the banner for the big pig of the season. The porker hung up by him last week tipped the beam at 380 pounds.

Affairs may truly be said to be deplorable when financial difficulties between a pastor and congregation cannot be settled without recourse to law. Religion should know no law save the law of God.

An unparalled offer is made to every reader of this column who desires an excellent Unabridged Dictionary. A Dictionary and a year's subscription to the CAROLINIAN, both offered for about one-half the usual price of the book alone. Don't be behind. Give the reporter your order at once.

Concerning the rumors afloat relative to the object of the meeting held at the School House on last Thursday evening, we wish to say that its specific object is the unification of the colored people of this county if such a thing is possible. Similar movements are on foot throughout the State and such should be encouraged by all.

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and Children from poverty in case of your death by Insuring your Life in the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester Mass., one of the Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Nonforfeitable Dividend Paying Insurance Companies in the United States.

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Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Wis.

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No. 1614—Surrey Harness, Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

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QUEEN OF KOREA ALIVE.

Supposed to Have Been Murdered Last October.

STORY OF HER STRANGE ESCAPE.

Scenting Danger, She Concealed Herself and Saw Her Woman Murdered---Fled Outside the Walls---The King Deceived the Japanese by Feigning That Her Body Had Been Identified.

A romance equalling anything which Rider Haggard ever wrote comes from Seoul, the capital of Korea, relating to the consniracy which broke out there last November. The facts are known only to a few persons, one being the King, and all have the strongest motives for concealment.

It will be remembered that on November 28 an unsuccessful plot culminated in an attack on the palace by a number of Koreans belonging to the Queen's party. M. Waeber, the Russian Charge d'Affaires; Drs. Allea and Underwood and other Americans were accused, on apparently strong grounds, of being privy to the plot. They were, in fact, said to have been on the spot simultaneously with the abortive attempt. They, however, denied all complicity.

The King and the Japanese, being warned beforehand, posted extra guards and foiled the conspiracy. Information now shows that M. Waeber and the English Consul shared the secret, the object being to seize the Ministers, expel the Japanese, free the King from the latter's influence and restore the Queen, who was reputed to be dead, but who was in reality alive.

The Russian Secretary of Legation was the leading spirit in the conspiracy, and was deputed to convey the Queen from her place of hiding to the palace. The failure of the attempt necessitated the keeping of the secret of the Queen being in existence, which is now for the first time divulged.

When, in October, the Koreans and Japanese broke into the palace, the Queen, scenting danger, hid hastily, without speaking to her women, in an obscure outhouse, saw the

QUEEN OF KOREA.

bodies of her ladies in waiting dragged to the pyre prepared for them outside, and watched the completion of the tragedy from her hiding place.

The Queen was concealed for an hour and a half, every moment expecting discovery. She fled at last through a secret passage to the old palace and thence, after changing her dress, made her escape outside the walls of the city, where she reached a place of safety.

When the Japanese and Koreans examined the charred bodies of the women who had been burned, the King and some others shrewdly feigned that they had discovered the identity of the Queen in one of the victims, lest a search should reveal her whereabouts and lead to her murder.

The Japanese accepted the account of the Queen's death as true. Three Koreans were strangled, a few days ago, as the Queen's murderers, while the trial of Viscount Mura and other Japanese officials is proceeding at Hiroshima for the murder of a woman who still lives.

An American in Shanghai, China, says that Russia is using the supposed murder of the Queen as a weapon against the Japanese, although well knowing its falsity. The Queen has been killed by rumor twice before.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Intrigue in the Hermit Kingdom Supposed to Have Ended in the Queen's Death.

The report that the Queen of Korea had met death at the hands of Japanese cutthroats was received early in October. The advices stated that the hired assassins entered the palace by violence, after killing the colonel in command of the Royal Guards and many of his men. The murderers then rushed to the Queen's apartments, killed her, her Minister of the Household and three of her women, who were in attendance upon her. The bodies, it was stated, were taken outside the gates of the palace and deliberately burned. Japanese troops of the line were at the royal palace entrance, but were said to have taken no part in the tragedy.

The plot to kill the Queen was formed under the auspices of friends of the Tai-Won-Kun, the King's father, and an irresponsible Japanese Soshi. At the time proofs were said to exist connecting the Japanese Minister with the plot. The Japanese Government immediately gave assurances that every guilty Japanese official, if anysuch were implicated, should be punished. The Tai-Won-Kun took the throne after the tragedy, but he was soon forced to retire, Russia insisting upon the restoration of the King.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

All the Members Present at the Second Meeting in Washington.

The members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled in the diplomatic room of the State Department at Washington after a recess of a week. Andrew D. White, who was the only absentee at the original meeting, was present. Justice David J. Brewer, the President of the Commission, presided, and his private secretary, Frederick J. Haig, was temporarily installed as clerk pending the appointment of the executive officer and the other assistants to be selected.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.
(President of Johns Hopkins University and member of the Boundary Commission.)

A large number of applications for employment by the Commission have been received from stenographers, translators, and others anxious to obtain clerical employment, and some of these crowded the anteroom between the office of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic room when the members of the Commission began their session.

The Commission adjourned for the day at 3.30 o'clock, after having been in continuous session for five hours. No selection of officers was made. The Commission decided to lease offices on the fourth floor of the Baltimore Sun Building. Until these are prepared for use it will meet at Justice Brewer's residence. Dr. Gilman presented to the Commission a sketch of a preliminary physical map of the disputed territory.

Venezuela Appoints a Commission.

Venezuela has appointed a commission to search for data regarding the Guiana boundary to assist the United States Commission.

BELMONT---VANDERBILT.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt Becomes Mrs. O H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, and Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont were married in New York City, a few days ago, in the forenoon at 10 o'clock. The wedding took place in the main drawing room of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house, Seventy-second street and Madison avenue, Mayor Strong performing the ceremony. Besides the bride and bridegroom and the Mayor seven persons were present at the ceremony. No member of the bridegroom's family was present.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

The bride and bridegroom stood at the east end of the drawing room, between the two windows looking out on Madison avenue, where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough stood to receive the felicitations of their friends after their wedding in St. Thomas's Church on November 7. There were no floral decorations in the room. The bride wore a green cloth traveling costume, trimmed with black braid. She wore neither hat nor gloves. The bridegroom wore a black frock coat, light waistcoat, and light trousers. A white boutonniere was in the left lapel of his coat. Those present stood during the service. No one acted as best man to the bridegroom, and the bride was unattended. They left by the 1 o'clock train for Newport, R. I., to spend their honeymoon at Mr. Belmont's place, Belcourt.

Mrs. Belmont's maiden name was Miss Alva E. Smith, and she is a daughter of the late Murray Forbes Smith, of Mobile, Ala. She was one of three sisters, who were called "The Three Southern Beauties." Only a few months after her debut in New York society she met William K. Vanderbilt at a dance given in his honor by his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, just after his return from Europe. The two were mutually attracted and their engagement was announced soon afterward. The wedding followed a short engagement. On March 6, 1895, Justice Barrett granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt an absolute divorce on the statutory grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt put in no defence.

Mr. Belmont is the third son of the late August Belmont. His mother was the daughter of Commodore Mathew Perry. His brothers are Perry Belmont and August Belmont, the head of the banking house of August Belmont & Co. O. H. P. Belmont's youngest brother, Raymond, was killed by an accidental pistol shot in his father's house several years ago. His only sister is the wife of S. S. Howland. O. H. P. Belmont was educated at Annapolis, graduating with the class of 1880. In 1883 he married Miss Sarah Whiting, daughter of Mrs. Augustus Whiting and sister of Mrs. John H. Davis. Mr. Belmont and Miss Whiting had been married only a few months, when they disagreed, and about a year after the wedding husband and wife separated. In the summer of 1886 Mrs. Belmont secured a divorce from her husband at Newport, she receiving the custody of her one child. On March 20, 1889, Mrs. Belmont married George L. Rives.

HOW TO BID FOR BONDS.

Secretary Carlisle Issues a Special Bulletin of Instructions.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a special set of very detailed instructions for intending subscribers to the new bond issue. He says:

"In subscribing for the new four per cent. bonds under the circular of January 6, 1896, the subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the Treasury Department in the city of Washington or at one of the following sub-treasuries, viz. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco. Deposits at San Francisco must be with exchange on New York.

"The bonds will be issued in the following denominations, viz.: Coupon bonds, $50, $100, $500 and $1000; registered bonds, $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000.

"Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired, and whether they should be coupon or registered; but if, at the time of offering the subscription, the kind and denomination of the bonds cannot be stated, the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted.

"Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the Secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

"Additional copies of the form of proposal may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Envelopes should be plainly marked 'Proposals for four per cent. bonds.'"

BOND TABLE FOR INVESTORS.

Each Postmaster Will Receive a Copy of Carlisle's Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given out a table showing the amount which should be bid for the new four per cent. bonds maturing February 1, 1925, on February 1, 1896, in order that the investor may realize any rate of interest between 2½ per cent. and four per cent. per annum. Following is the table:

Interest.	Amount.	Interest.	Amount.
2½	130.8749	3½	109.0
2¾	124.9234	3 9-16	107.
3	119.3229	3⅝	106.
3 1-16	117.9745	3 11-16	105.
3⅛	116.6471	3¾	104.
3 3-16	115.3391	3 13-16	10
3¼	114.0506	3⅞	102.
3 5-16	112.7814	3 15-16	101.
3⅜	111.5310	4	100.
3 7-16	110.2992		

The Treasury Department has also begun the task of sending to each Postmaster in the United States a copy of Secretary Carlisle's circular of January 6 asking for proposals for the purchase of the new bonds. By direction of the Postmaster-General these notices are to be posted in a conspicuous place in each office.

ARRESTED FOR MAFIA MURDERS.

Italians Indicted for a Series of Crimes of Violence in Pennsylvania.

Justice has at last overtaken the gang of Italian assassins who, under the direction of the Mafia, have committed murders and robberies and terrorized the people of Southern Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, for the last six months.

Nine of the worst members of the gang are now in the county jail in Wilkesbarre, four are fugitives from justice and one is in Chicago under arrest.

The Grand Jury of Luzerne County found true bills against four of the prisoners for murder and against the rest for arson, robbery, burglary, larceny, blowing up a house with dynamite and assaults on women.

Detectives who worked up the cases against these men say that there will be thirty or forty more arrests before they have captured all the criminals.

Most startling of all the discoveries concerning this band is the fact that they are all members of the Mafia, that secret organization of criminals born in Italy, but transplanted to this country. Several of the prisoners have confessed that they worked under orders received from the headquarters of the Mafia in New York City and Philadelphia. There is every indication that the organization now being broken up is the worst lot of thugs that has vexed this country since the citizens of New Orleans took the law into their own hands and exterminated that brood of Mafia murderers who brought a long series of assassinations to an end by ambushing and killing David Hennessy, the Chief of Police.

OLNEY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

English Protection Promised to Americans in Transvaal.

RELATIONS ARE STILL CORDIAL.

The Secretary of State Embraces the First Opportunity of Showing This Government's Good Feeling Toward Great Britain---Good Offices to Be Extended in Behalf of Hammond and Others.

Great Britain has seen fit to extend to all Americans in the Transvaal that protection which she gives to her own subjects, and for which she is justly famed. This action is the result of a request on the part of the United States in the case of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, under arrest in the Transvaal by order of President Krueger, of the South African Republic.

A dispatch from Washington says: At an interview with Secretary of State Olney concerning the case of John Hays Hammond, of San Francisco, a prominent mining engineer, who was arrested in the Transvaal, presumably on suspicion of being connected with the alleged conspiracy of the Uitlanders, Senators White and Perkins, of California, were informed that Mr. Olney had cabled Mr. Manyon, United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, to secure protection for all American citizens there. Mr. Olney also sent a despatch to Ambassador Bayard requesting him to secure the good offices of British representatives in South Africa for the same purpose.

There are said to be about 500 citizens of

HOW THE BOERS FOUGHT THE BRITISH.

the United States in the Transvaal, principally in Johannesburg, but, so far as the State Department is aware, none of these, with the exception of Hammond, has been arrested. Mr. Olney's despatch to Ambassador Bayard is considered as significant in showing that, despite the somewhat strained feelings caused by the Olney note and the President's message on the Monroe doctrine, the relations between Great Britain and the United States are cordial.

Secretary Olney received a cablegram from Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, saying that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain gave assurances that he had instructed her Majesty's High Commissioner (Sir Hercules Robinson) to extend the same protection in behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizen involved in charges of rebellion in the Transvaal as would be taken in the interest of British subjects under like circumstances.

BOERS' AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Will Resent an Attempt to Confiscate Their Property.

A despatch from Johannesburg says that among the members of the Reform Union arrested upon charges of high treason are Charles Butters, T. H. King and Captain Mein, all American citizens. Among the Americans arrested is J. S. Curtis, who has for some time been a resident of Johannesburg. He held a leading position there and is very wealthy. The property of these Americans is threatened with confiscation. They have declared that the United States Government would never permit the Boer Government to execute this threat.

An interview was had in London with Mr. Wiltsee, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the arrested mining engineer. He said there is no doubt that Mr. Hammond and the other Americans belonged to the Reform Committee, which was a body formed in a time of emergency that was sufficiently serious to justify the Uitlanders in acting as they did. Mr. Wiltsee concluded by declaring that the sympathies of all the Americans in South Africa were with the Uitlanders.

GRASP HANDS ONCE AGAIN.

Friendly Relations Re-established Between Jonathan and John.

It is generally believed by diplomats in Washington that Great Britain's prompt compliance with the request of this Government to use her good offices not only in the Hammond, but in the cases of all other Americans in the Transvaal, is intended as an acknowledgment of the action of this country in not forcing her to settle the Venezuelan controversy when she was on the road to hostilities with European Nations.

It is considered at Washington not improbable that considerable benefit in bringing about a speedy settlement of the Venezuelan boundary difficulty may result through Mr. Olney's instructions to the Ambassador.

Certainly it is the first opportunity this Government has had of showing its feelings toward Great Britain since the Venezuelan message was sent to Congress, and it may be that the Administration was actuated in directing Mr. Bayard to secure the good offices of British officials, when it might as well have selected German consular officers in the Transvaal for the purpose, by a desire to show the British Government and people that the United States Government is not hostile to Great Britain in its intentions, and will take all proper means to avoid possible trouble over the affair.

Referring to the request of the American Government that Great Britain use her good offices in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg, the London News says: "Whatever may be the result of the recent occurrences in the Transvaal, the Government and people of the United States must be gratified that so cordial and gratifying a response was made to Mr. Olney's request. It will be to Englishmen a source of peculiar pleasure at this moment if they can in any way testify to their regard for their kin beyond the sea."

RHODES'S APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Englishmen Find Pleasure in Serving Citizens of the United States.

The London papers republish a dispatch sent to the New York World by Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, in which he declares that England should have America's sympathy in the trouble in the Transvaal. The Rhodes message is as follows:

"CAPE TOWN, January 12, 1896.

"The position is that within the Transvaal there are 70,000 newcomers and an old population of 14,000. With the development of the gold industry to a fuller extent the newcomers will amount to 300,000 in five years; eventually to half a million, probably, more. From time to time the position will be upset by the attempts of the new population to claim common civil rights, which eventually they certainly must get. Statesmanship should give them some rights now, as the present state is impossible for the newcomers, who own more than half the soil of the Transvaal, and nine-tenths of the wealth of the country. The new males outnumber the old in population five to one and are composed largely of Americans, including the principal mine managers. England is the only great Power in South Africa. She is now threatened with German interference, which she is bound to resent and resist. In this she should have America's sympathy. Blood is thicker than water. Americans above all Nations insist on civil rights in one's industries here at the Cape. In the Transvaal all my managers are Americans. And yet we have the spectacle of the two great English-speaking Nations of the world almost on the verge of war about some barren land in South America, whereas working in perfect harmony the peace of the world would be assured. C. J. RHODES."

The London Post attacks Mr. Rhodes for appealing to the United States. It says that if President Cleveland considers that the rights of Americans have been infringed, he knows well how to vindicate them. The Post says it does not see any justification for Mr. Rhodes's extraordinary appeal to the Americans.

The London News says: "Mr. Rhodes's ingenious argument in behalf of concessions to the Uitlanders proves too much. On the same showing it would justify Great Britain in annexing the Transvaal, with all the consequences that such wicked filibustering would entail."

The London Standard says that it is pleased by the exchange of diplomatic expressions of good will between the United States and Great Britain, and again argues that a way must be found to reconcile England's view of her rights in Guiana with the sensibilities of the people of the United States.

South Africa Tranquil.

In an interview Junkheer Boelaerts van Blokian, Minister of the South African Republic to France and Germany, declared that the Transvaal fully accepts the convention of 1894, and does not dream of denouncing it, but it does not contain a word about British suzerainty. It only empowers Great Britain to veto any treaty the Transvaal may conclude if, in the opinion of the British Government, the treaty damages British interests.

NEW YORK'S VOICE FOR FREE CUBA.

The Assembly Demands That the Island Patriots Be Recognized.

Cuba had an inning in the New York Assembly at Albany, when Mr. Warner, of Niagara, offered a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, The struggle for independence and for republican institutions by the Cubans has awakened in the people of the United States a deep sympathy for their cause, and a hope that they may succeed in their momentous contest;

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That we participate in the deep interest which is felt for the success of the people of Cuba;

"Resolved, That the President and Congress of the United States be petitioned to extend to the insurgents of Cuba formal recognition of their rights as belligerents;

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly certified by the Clerk and forwarded to the President and presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives."

The resolution was adopted.

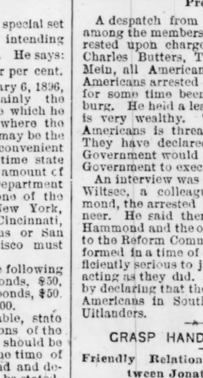
OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration of Asa S. Bushnell---An Address Devoted to State Issues.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Asa S. Bushnell, the new Governor of Ohio, began at 11 o'clock at Columbus, when Governor McKinley and his staff and the joint legislative and citizens' committee met him at the Chittendon Hotel, and, escorted by Troop A of the Cleveland City Guards and the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, proceeded to the State house, where Governor McKinley delivered a brief address in the rotunda, and presented the commission to his successor.

In his inaugural address the new Governor confined himself strictly to State issues.

The exercises were simple and very brief. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Russell, and the oath of office was then administered by Judge T. E. Minshall, of the Supreme Court.



GOVERNOR A. S. BUSHNELL.

KILLED HIS WHOLE FAMILY.

Hougaard Turned On the Gas While They Slept and Died With Them.

Police Officer Gibbons, of Chicago, Ill., received a letter from Peter Hougaard, of Englewood, a suburb, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. Officer Gibbons at once communicated with the police station at Englewood and an officer was sent to Hougaard's house where he found the dead bodies of Hougaard, his wife and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hougaard was a milk dealer and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained.

The bodies of Hougaard, his wife, and one year-old child were found in one room; in an adjoining room was found the body of an eleven-year-old girl, and in another room the bodies of the three other children. The jets of every gas fixture in the house had been turned on, and the cracks of the windows and doors had been plugged with cotton. Death had evidently overtaken every member of the family except the father while they slept.

Friends of Hougaard say that in a business transaction a year ago he took several notes which have long since fallen due but were never paid, and it is thought that this may have caused his despondency.

Poor Scaffolding Costs Three Lives.

At Philadelphia, Penn., two men were killed and another was fatally injured by the breaking of a scaffolding upon which the trio were at work. The men were painters. The scaffolding was poorly constructed, and it gave way at one end, precipitating the men to the ground. The killed are Edward Petrusky and William D. Jones. Henry Peterson was fatally hurt.

He Killed Everything.

Details of a sensational murder and suicide at Santo Domingo, Lower California, have been received. Crazed by jealousy, Joquin Maytorel, after killing all the horses, dogs and chickens on his ranch, fired several bullets into his wife's body, with fatal effect, and then shot himself through the brain. Maytorel possessed a violent temper and was addicted to drink.

Joint Commission Proposed.

It is learned on good authority that Lord Salisbury is endeavoring, through a neutral Power, to resume direct negotiations with Venezuela, proposing the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the disputed frontier. If the joint commission fails to reach a complete agreement, the points in dispute are to be referred to a third Power.

Red Cross Balked.

An official dispatch from the Sublime Porte says that the Red Cross Society will not be allowed to distribute money to the Armenians in Turkey.

LIVES LOST ON THE SEA.

The Crew of a Fishing Schooner Perish Off Massachusetts.

CAUGHT IN THEIR BERTHS.

The Fortuna, in Disastrous Collision With the British Fruit Steamer Barnstable, Sank in the Night Without Warning---Vessel in Fifty Fathoms of Water Before All Could Save Their Lives.

The Gloucester fishing-schooner Fortuna was sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's fruit steamer Barnstable, off Highland Light, Mass. Nine members of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen were saved.

The first news of the disaster reached Boston on the arrival of the Barnstable with the fourteen survivors on board. From these men it was learned that the collision took place at about 7.30 p. m., when the vessels were about four miles off Highland Light. The night was hazy and a lumpy sea was running.

The Fortuna was bound for the Georges, carrying a crew of twenty-three men, including the captain, John W. Greenlaw, who is among the survivors. The schooner was on the starboard tack going at a good rate. The Barnstable's lights were seen, but knowing she had the right of way, the schooner's course was not altered until too late. The steamer struck her well forward, cutting a deep hole, and the schooner began to settle immediately. Before the boats could be cleared she went down, and the crew were left struggling in the water until fourteen of them were picked up by the Barnstable's boats. The others had gone down.

Captain Paine of the Barnstable, in an interview said: "We were about three or four miles off Highland Light, southwest by south, when we struck the schooner right under her bow. We were proceeding on our way when suddenly we saw the starboard light of a vessel directly in our course. It was too late to avoid the collision. We struck the Fortuna about three feet aft of the fore-rigging, and she sank about four minutes later."

The Fortuna was a vessel of about 116 tons and was insured in the Boston Marine Insurance Company. Captain Greenlaw was a part owner.

OHIO'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Governor Foraker Chosen by the Legislature to Succeed Brice.

J. B. Foraker in the Ohio State Senate at Columbus received twenty-nine votes for United States Senator, Brice six and George A. Groot (Pop.), of Cleveland, one. The

J. B. FORAKER.

Senate has thirty Republicans, one of whom, Senator Porter, was absent on account of illness in his family. The six Democrats voted for Mr. Brice.

In the House the vote stood: Foraker, 87; Brice, 21; John M. Thomas, of Springfield, 1; Mr. Cage, 1; Judge Blondin, of Cleveland, 1; Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, 1, Mr. Foraker receiving the full Republican vote.

WITH HIGHEST HONORS.

Success of Our Commission of Inquiry in China.

The United States Chengtu Commission, consisting of Consul Read, Lieutenant-Commander Merrell and Mr. Cheshire, decided to leave Chunkhing, China, a city in the province of Sechuen, by the Yangtsekiang route.

One immediate result of the commission's arrival at Chengtu was that the representatives of all the missions destroyed in the Chengtu riots have now returned to Chengtu. The rebuilding of the mission houses will begin immediately.

The officials throughout the province, and more particularly those at Chengtu, have omitted no opportunity to make a public manifestation of their consideration for the American Commissioners, who were received with great ceremony wherever they went, as men of the highest rank.

The Chengtu officials have furthermore assisted the American Methodists to purchase outright additional property, thereby upholding before the people the terms of the Berthemy convention, as amended with reference to the purchase of property.

Also, the China Island Mission has leased for a term of years the official building occupied by the American Commission while at Chengtu.

MURDERED HER SEVEN CHILDREN.

Poverty Prompts a Kansas Mother to Poison Her Little Ones.

After Mrs. Joseph Hildebrandt's eight children, ranging from two to fourteen years old, residing on a farm near Maysville, Kan., had finished breakfast they were taken ill. In a short time four of them were dead.

The mother refused to go after medical aid and did not arouse the neighbors. Finally one of the neighbors went in, and seeing the situation, went after help. When the doctor arrived three more of the children were dead and another was missing.

Mrs. Hildebrandt was found in the barn, suspended by a rope around her neck. She was dead. The eighth and only child left was alive at a late hour, but its death was momentarily expected.

Some time ago the husband and father was afflicted by a cancer of the face. He used up what little means he had in trying to effect a cure, and a few days ago went to Kansas City, where he is now being treated in a hospital.

The poverty of the family so worked on the mind of Mrs. Hildebrandt that she administered poison to her children and then hanged herself.

The Maryland Senatorship.

The first ballot for a successor to United States Senator Gibson in the two branches of the Maryland Legislature, at Annapolis, resulted as follows: House—Wellington, 22; Westcott, 16; Goldsborough, 11; Milliken, 7; Dryden, 5; Mudd, 1; Torbert, 1; Smith (Dem.), 12; Henry (Dem.), 6. Senate—Smith (Dem.), 9; Henry (Dem.), 3: Wellington, 3; Goldsborough, 3; Westcott, 2; Dryden, 2; Robert B. Dixon, 1. The result of the first day's balloting showed that both Democrats and Republicans were badly split, and that the fight was likely to be a protracted one.

Killed His Mother and Himself.

At Ogdensburg, N. Y., William Oswell, aged thirty-three years, shot his mother, Mrs. Virginia T. Oswell, aged sixty-four, three times, killing her, and then shot himself. He recently lost his place and was undoubtedly insane from worry over financial matters.

Minor Mention.

Peanuts are being successfully raised in Arizona.

Prairie fires in Kansas have done immense damage.

England recently gave orders to her tobacco agents in this country to buy no more Kentucky tobacco.

The wheat outlook in Central Kansas is far from encouraging.

There are said to be 6003 pieces in the modern high-grade locomotive.

Henry Gelvis and his wife, of Mertztown, Penn., died of fever on the same day, and were buried together.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M. P., is now ninety-three years old. He is a famous whist player, and was a schoolmate of Lord Byron.

Lord Tennyson is going to publish in his life of his father a juvenile tale called "Mungo, the American," written by Alfred Tennyson at the age of fourteen.

Joseph Fagnaught, of Greenville, N. H., became the proud father of twin daughters on Christmas Day. His present wife is his fifth, and he now has twenty-seven children.

One Woman's Trio of Triplets.

In an almost inaccessible mountain fastness, in Mendocino County, eighteen miles northeast of Ukiah, is the home of nine children, all triplets. The mother of this remarkable family is Mrs. George Walters. All the family are well and happy, and the last trio are as healthy a set of youngsters as can be found anywhere.

The Walters home is in an out-of-the-way part of the Mendocino forest district. Two of the sets of triplets were by Mrs. Walters's first husband, Orville Orrin Oates, a Missourian. Three years elapsed between the birth of the first and second triplets, and twelve years between the birth of the second and third sets.

Mrs. Walters's maiden name was Ellen Elaine Emmery. She was born in Quebec about 1855. She met her first husband during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. After their marriage they moved to Alton, Mo. It was at Alton in 1879 the first triplets were born. They were named Wheeler Henry, James Rutherford and Martha Christine, being two boys and one girl. The family moved to California in the fall of 1880, and settled at first in Inyo County. From there they moved to the Little Bear Valley, San Bernardino County. There, in October, 1882, the second triplets were born. They were all girls, and were named Matilda Ann, Rebecca Elizabeth and Marie Louise. While out on a prospecting tour, seeking a fortune for his fast-growing family, Mr. Oates became lost in the vast deserts of Western Arizona, and was never again heard from.

The widow then determined to move to the upper part of the State with her six children. They traveled north by easy stages, and on the way she met Mr. Walters. He helped her and her children along the way, proposed marriage, and was promptly accepted. They kept on their way north, seeking for some far-away valley where they could set up their home. They found it in the location already described. There, in June, 1894, the last triplets were born. They were named Grover Eldred, Jasper Otis and Ruth Ellen.

The children of the first two sets of triplets do not resemble one another at all, but the last, the babies, look so much alike, that they cannot be told apart. The only way to distinguish them is to dress them differently, and when put to bed they wear different kinds of night dresses, so that the mother in the morning can tell which is which. -San Francisco Examiner.

It Was the Bull.

At a village near Accrington there is a certain Wesleyan chapel where a bass viol has been introduced to assist the choir. On a recent Sunday, while the parson was in the middle of the sermon, a big bull got out of his pasture and came swaggering down the road, growling as he came. The minister heard the low bellow, and looking up toward the singers' seats with a grave face, said:

"I would thank the musicians not to tune during service time; it annoys me."

The choir was surprised, but nothing was said. Pretty soon the bull gave another grumble, and then the parson became frantic. He stopped short, and looking directly at the bass viol player, said:

"I now particularly request Mr. L. that he will not tune his instrument while I am preaching."

This was more than the fiddler could stand. Popping up in his seat, he snapped out:

"It isn't me, parson—it isn't me! It's the old town bull."—London Telegraph.

Kenilworth Ivy.

The Kenilworth ivy is a kind of snapdragon—the curious class of flowers that children like to play with. By pressing the flowers laterally between the finger and thumb, the petals open like the mouth of some wild beast. The family name is Antirrhinum, and the Kenilworth ivy is Antirrhinum Cymbalaria. It receives its name from being very common in the old mortar walls of the celebrated Kenilworth Castle. It is fortunate that so pretty and common a name can supplant the hard Latin one. It seems to thrive in the dryest mortar, and, in our own country, it has been found an admirable thing for planting among soft mortar in old walls. The writer passed an old wall recently, on which the Kenilworth ivy had found a home. In almost every crevice the whole surface of the wall was a mass of little purple flowers and pretty green leaves. — Meehan's Monthly.

Boarding City Horses.

Many farmers who live near large cities, and yet not near enough to market their produce cheaply, find that it pays them to use up the coarse fodder and grain by boarding horses kept by their city friends. They can well afford to do this more cheaply than the city livery stable, whose owner charges pretty full rates, because every horse kept by private owners diminishes his own business. A horse not kept at hard work will do well on straw with a little grain and hay twice a day. That is the way that thousands of canal teams are kept every winter in New York State at the rate of $1 to $1.50 per week.—Boston Cultivator.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

Fifteen million tons of ice were used in constructing the ice palace at Leadville, Col.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. postage. (A.)

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Two British military officers have been detailed to organize the British Guiana police.

SINGERS AND ARTISTS GENERALLY are users of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief

Sparrow heads are still worth a cent apiece in Illinois by way of a bounty.

Hurrah For Pennsylvania.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win $200 in gold and they'll do it, in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the east. Will you be one of them?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to New York and the east.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3.00, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A lesson in Cooking

Two Cupfuls of Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat, Two Cupfuls of Cold Water, Stir a few times, Bake on a hot griddle.

Takes about a Minute.

Hecker's BUCKWHEAT.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

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